

REMARKS

In response to the Advisory Action mailed November 2, 2010, Applicant submits this amendment and request for continued examination. Claims 1-10 are cancelled. Claims 11-21 and 23 are withdrawn. Claims 11, 13, 18-22, 25, 26, and 29-34 are amended. New claims 35 and 36 are presented. Accordingly, claims 22 and 25-36 remain pending.

Ueda

As discussed in our telephone conference, *Ueda* is a vibration-type angular velocity meter with a wobbling mass member and a supporting section that supports the mass member elastically.

1. A vibration type angular velocity meter characterized by comprising a vibrator equipped with a wobbling mass member and a supporting section that supports said mass member elastically, a case for securing the aforementioned supporting section of the aforementioned vibrator, an excitation means for wobbling the aforementioned mass member of the aforementioned vibrator, a frequency detection means for detecting the frequency of the aforementioned wobbling, a self-excitation circuit for wobbling the aforementioned vibrator, and an arithmetic part for computing an angular velocity of the aforementioned vibrator in accordance with a change in the frequency of the aforementioned vibrator.

Ueda is best analogized to a tuning fork. As discussed, *Ueda* does not and cannot “spin” as recited in Applicant’s amended claims. Please note the Figure 1 embodiment of *Ueda* in which supporting section 22 is fixed to case 23 as well as mass member 21 as noted by the consistent cross-sectional hatching.

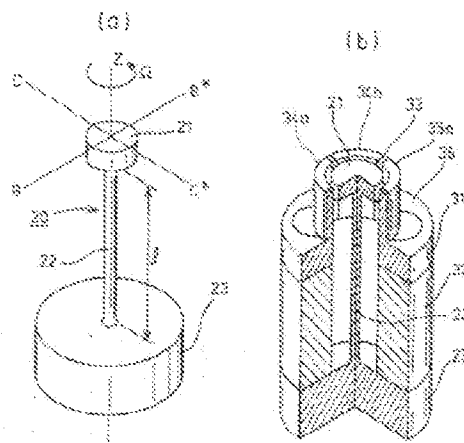


Figure 1

That is, the main feature of *Ueda* is the vibratory non-spinning masses disclosed throughout *Ueda*.

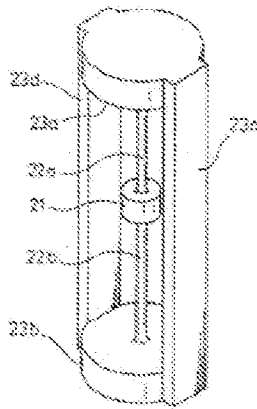


Figure 5

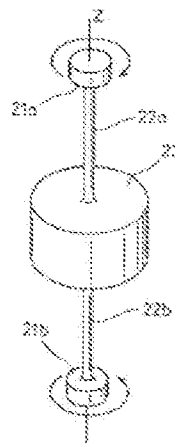


Figure 6

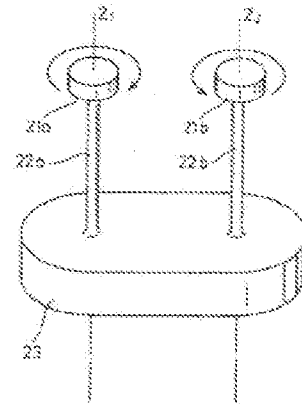
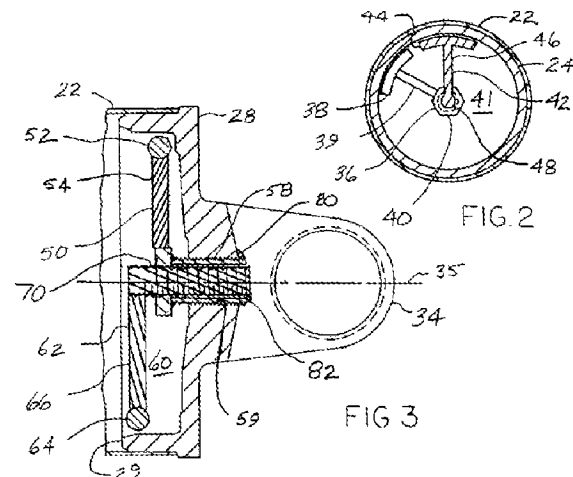
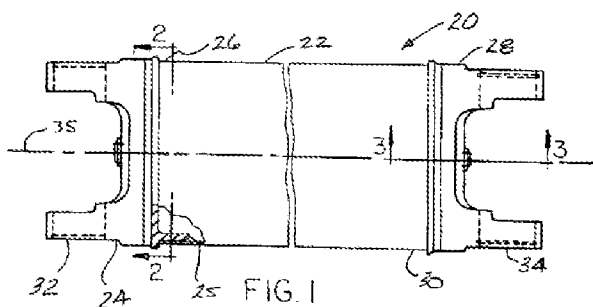


Figure 7

Again, the vibrational or torsional motion of the single vibrator structure through all the embodiments of *Ueda* reinforces the fact that the motion provided by *Ueda* is vibratory and not spinning as recited in Applicant's amended claims.

Furthermore, all of the mass members are arranged along a common axis. That is, *Ueda* fails to disclose or suggest – and actually teaches away from – a mass that is radially offset from an axis of rotation as also recited in Applicant's amended claims. Applicant respectfully submits that these distinctions alone differentiate Applicant's amended claims from *Ueda* and that even the Examiner's attempts to combine *Ueda* with *Perry* prevents the teaching of rotatable masses. Notably, *Perry* only fixedly locates balance weights within a drive shaft assembly to adjust for an out of balance condition.



about the rotation axis 35. Once balanced, the outer balance pendulums 36, 50 are preferably locked in place with a tack weld 80 (only shown for the second tube yoke 28) between each outer pendulum 36, 50 and its corresponding tube yoke 24, 28, while the inner balance pendulums 42, 62 are preferably locked in place with the tack weld 82 (only shown for the second tube yoke 28) between each inner pendulum 42, 62 and its corresponding outer pendulum 36, 50. As an alternative to the tack welds, jam nuts, a thread adhesive, or some other means may be employed to secure the balance pendulums in position. The drive shaft assembly 20 is now balanced and ready to be installed in a vehicle.

[Col. 4, lines 46-57]

That is, *Perry* discloses only balance components which are rotationally fixed in place which would ruin even the vibratory characteristics of *Ueda*.

Applicant respectfully submits that this case is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a teleconference will facilitate moving this case forward to being issued, Applicant's representative can be contacted at the number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,

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